ENGLAND.

The London Times on American Finance-

The Bank Returns.

London, Dec. 12—Evening.

The London Times, in an editorial on the prospective abolition of the tax on cotton by the American Congress, says the financial difficulties of the United States are extreme, and expects that the country will be obliged to resort to increased internal taxation and a higher tariff; but believes that the people will disavow any plan which has for its object the payment of the bonds of the United States and the interest thereon in paper.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show

that the amount of bullion in its vaults has decreased £53,000 since December 6.

IRELAND.

British Soldiers to the Fening Funeral Processions-Military Arrests-The Island Agitated at All Points.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 1867.

Several British soldiers who participated in the core-monies in honor of the executed Fenians at Dublin last Sunday, and marched in the funeral procession, have been placed under arrest, and will be immediately tried

Despatches have been received from all parts of Ireland giving accounts of exhibitions of popular sympathy for the fate of Allen and his companions.

In quite a number of the principal towns there have been funeral processions, in which large multitudes wearing national emblems participated.

The Funerals Declared Seditions.

Dunlin, Dec. 12—Evening.
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a procismation declaring that the holding of public funerals for the Penins executed for treason at Manchester is seditious, and problemting such demonstrations of sym-pathy in future.

'GERMANY.

The Parliamentary Session Closed. The Federal Council of the North German Confederation closed its session to-day.

Death of a Veteran Componer. FLORENCE, Dec. 12, 1807. Jean Pacini, the veteran operatic composer, died yearday. He was born at Catania, Sicily, in 1796.

Free Trade for Porto Rico. MADRID, Dec. 12, 1867.

By a royal decree the duties on cattle, provisions, bread tuffs, oils and machinery imported into the island of Porto Rico are abolished.

Rough Weather in the Gulf of Mexico Havana, Dec. 11, 1867.

The steamers arriving at this port from New Orleans and other Southern ports report very heavy weather in the Gulf.

FRENCH ANTILLES

Frequent Shocks of Earthquake Felt. Among the French Islands slight shocks of earthquake were of frequent occurrence.

FORTRESS MONROE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Arrival of the United States Steamer De Sote from St. Thomas, with the Danish Commis-sioners and the Crew of the Monongahela-The Yellow Fever on Board the Steamer FORTRESS MONROE. Dec. 12, 1867.

which was reported lost in the hurricane and earthquake at St. Thomas on the 18th of November, arrived in the Roads this morning at six o'clock. She brings as passen

gers the Danish Commissioners, Dr. Hawloy, and William Moore, Vice Consul at St. Croux; also the officers and crew of the United States steamer Monongahela.

Admiral Falmer is very low at St. Thomas with the yellow fever.

Earthquakes up to the time of the sailing of the De Sote were of common occurrence at St. Thomas.

There were eighteen cases of yellow fever on board the United States steamer Don, five of which proved fatal. All were well on board the De Solo.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The United States steamer De Sote, Commande Boggs, has arrived here after a passage of six days from St. Thomas, with the Danish Commissioners on board, and also the Rev. Dr. Hawley, who was sent out by our government to secure the acquiescence of the people of St. Thomas to the americation of the island to the United States; Wm. Moore, Vice Consul at St. Croix, and the officers and crow of the United States steamer Monou-zahela, which was wrecked at St. Croix.

Five men of the Monongabela were drowned.
Captain Burroughs, of the United States marines, and attached to the United States steamer Susquehanns, died of yellow fever at St. Thomas.
The De Sotio's bottom was temporarily repaired before starting for this place. She leaks but little.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1867. The following was received to-day at the Navy De

partment:— FORTRESS MONROR, Dec. 12, 1867.

Hon. Gidzon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:—
The De Soto has arrived at this post, seven days from
St. Thomas, with, as passengers on board, the Danish
and American Commissioners and the officers and crew
of the Monongahels. I will report in person at the
Navy Department on Friday morning.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Commodore,

MISSOURI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Rival Bridge Companies-Arrival of General Johnston at St. Louis.

87. Louis, Dec. 12, 1867, 1 6 o'Clock P. M. The two rival bridge companies located here have agreed to submit the issues between them, relative to the right to occupy the Illinois shore, to the Supreme

The Merchants' Exchange is not in session to-day, owing to the death of Edgar Ames.
General Joseph E. Johnston arrived in this city this morning to attend the funeral of his deceased brother.
He was present at the obsequies at St. Kavier's church

EUROPEAN MARKETS

The LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 12—Evenng.—Consols ciosed a shade weaker at 92% for money.
Interfection securities ciosed at the following rates:—
value States five-twenties, 71½; fillinois Central shares,
9%; Eric railway shares, 48%;
This Frankpoort Bourss.—Frankpoort, Dec. 12—Evenng.—United States bonds closed firmer at last quota-

SON, Srie railway shares, 48%.

THE PRANKFORT BOURSE.—PRANKFORT, Dec. 12—Evening.—United States bonds closed flymer at last quotation—75%.

THE PARKE BOURSE.—PARKS, Dec. 12—1:20 P. M.—The feeling on the Bourse is quite strong.

Lyerroot. Corros Marker.—Levenroot., Dec. 12—Evening.—American descriptions are one-eighth of a penny lower, but the decline tended to render the market steedler and to increase the activity in transactions.—Middling uplands, in port, 73%d.; do. do., to arrive, 63%d.; do. Orieans, 73%d. The sales of the day exceed the estimate made at anouby 3,000 bales, feeting up 10,000 bales.

Liverroot. Bradsfurre Marker.—Liverroot, Dec. 12—Evening.—In the breadstuffs market there is no change in quotations except of peas, which have declind to 46%. 6d. for Quotations except of peas, which have declind to 46%. 6d. for Canadian. Corn, 46s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for white tailfornia and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Miwaukee club. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Dec. 12—Evening.—Beef, 112s. 6d. for whiter extra prime mess. Lavaracot. Provisions Marker.—Lavaracot. Dec. 12—Evening.—Beef, 112s. 6d. for whiter extra prime mess. Pork, 60s. for prime Eastern mess. Lard, 4ss. 9d. for the Barley. 5s. 12 Michael Bacon, 41s. for Cumberland cut.

Lavaracot. Processor Marker.—Lavaracot. Dec. 12—Evening.—No. 12 Dutch Standard sugar, 26s. 6d. Tailow, 44s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 2s. per gallon, and remed ta 3d.

Lavaracot. Processor Marker.—Lavaracot. Dec. 12—Evening.—No. 12 Dutch Standard sugar, 26s. 6d. Tailow, 44s. 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 2s. per gallon, and remed ta 3d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 2s. per gallon, and remed ta 3d.

27a. 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 2s. per gallon, and re-fined in 3d.
Lowbow Mankers.—Lowbow, Dec. 12—1-20 P. M.—Lis-seed oil has declined to £37. Whate oil, £30 per 252 gallons. Sperm oil, £122 per ton. Linesed cakes, £11 per ten for thith oblong.
PRINGERM MANKER.—ARTWERP, Dec. 12—Evening.—*
Standard white petroleum closed at 45 france.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTRAMPION, Dec. 12.—The steamship Sazonia, Captain Basck, from New York November 20, arrived here at tweive o'clock last night on the way to Ham. QUERNATOWS, Dec. 12.—The steamship Gity of Wash-gton, Captain Halcrow, from New York on the 30th I., has arrived here on the way to Liverpool. BOUTMAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The steamship Cimbria, splain Trauman, has gone to Belfast to repair the images to her broken screw.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

The Conservative Convention-Resolutions in Favor of a White Man's Government-The Rights of the Colored People Guaranteed. Rickwose, Dec. 12, 1867, 9 o'Clock P. M.

session at twelve o'clock to-day. The committee of twenty-one reported through their chairman that they had prepared a series of resolutions for the considera-tion of the Convention, embracing a plan of general or-They also recommend that a committee of five be ap-pointed by the President of the Convention to prepare and publish an address on behalf of the people of Virginia to the people of the United States. Sundry other resolutions were presented to the committee, which met

with appropriate consideration.

The following resolutions, presented by the committee, were received with loud applause and unanimously

tee, were received with loud applause and unanimously adopted:—

First—This Convention doth recognize that by the results of the late war sisvery has been advished, and it do the clare that it is not the outpose or desire of the prepared by rightal to reduce or subject again to slavery the people of virginia to reduce or subject again to slavery the people of ment to the constitution of the United States.

Second—This Convention doth assert that the people of Virginia are entitled to all the rights of freedom and all the guarantees therefor provided by the constitution of the United States, and that they insist on the same as unquestionable, and that the said constitution, which all are sworn to apport, does not justify the governing of Virginia by any power not deligated by it.

Third—This Convention doth solemnly declare that Virginia of right should be restored to her federal relations with the government of the United States, and that it's not is the contemplation of the United States, and that it's not is the contemplation of the Content of the Conte

in the contemplation of the people of Vrgima to valuate or impair her obligations to the teetral union, but to perform them in good faith.

Fourth—This Convention doth declare, in the language of a resolution adopted by a public measure held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, that the policy which continues to subject the people of ten States of the Union to an irresponsible government carried on by military power is inconsistent with the express provisions of the constitution of the United States, and is saturentee of the Curied States in the object for which this great wrong has been parasited in now being diclosed to the people of this country and to the whole world, to wit—to subject the white people of these States to the absolute supremacy, in their local governments and in their representation in the Senate and Fottos of Representatives, of the black race, just emerged from personal consequence and the people of the subject the whole servitude—is subject the Verlication of mankind, and in the country of the black race, just emerged from personal consequence and the people of the States in the our-quarter of the House of Representatives, which are to lexislate over us to the dominden of an organized class of conscipated shaves, who are without any of the training, habits or traditions of self-greenment.

First—This Convention, for the people of Virginia, doth declare that they discount protection; but that while in the opinion of this Convention, any constitution of Virginia continued the property of all, yet this Convention to make all men equal before the law, and should protect the liberty and property of all, yet this Convention to make all men equal before the law, and should protect the liberty and property of all, yet this Convention to the white race.

Sinth—That, in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Virginia will sincerely co-operate with all mon throughout the Union, of whatever name or party, who will abor to restore the control and that the surfares and to continue t

the write race.

A plan of organization of the conservative party of the State, embracing every city, town, county and magisterial district was proposed and adopted by the Convention. A resolution was adopted that the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures by which this Convention may test the validity of the acts of Congress called the Reconstruction acts by the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sintes.

General Imboden said the question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, as far as the right of
suffrage was concerned, had been tested by him in applying for a writ of mandamus, which had been granted
by the Circuit Court of the United States for this district; that it had been served on General Schoffeld,
who said it was a matter of great importance, and requested that a month might be allowed him in which
to form his opinion on the subject. This, General
imboden, through his counsel, refused, and the matter now stands as stated. General Imboden said he
had no idea that such a decision would be rondered
by the Supreme Court as would deciare the law unconstitutions.

The business of the Convention being now disposed
of, it adjourned size die.

The Reconstruction Convention-Conservative

Landbolders and Russesses Court's Slavery Records Richmond, Dec. 12, 1867, 1 10 o'Clock F. M. 10 o'Clock F. M. 10 o'Clock F. M. Ilandholders and Radical Laborers-Hunni-

The Constitutional Convention was in session to-day. Very little business was transacted. The standing committees were appointed and a few resolutions on unim-

ortant subjects referred.

A negro named Hodges introduced a res thorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report what should be done with disloyal landholders, who refused to employ radical negroes and what tempted to intundate them in voting. It was discussed and referred. In the course of the discussion Mr. Gibaon, conservative, handled Mr. Hunnicutt's antewar record on the subject of slavery and negroes generally very roughly.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Speech of R. M. T. Hunter on Negro and Military Rule.
RECURSON, Dec. 12, 1867.
After the adjournment of the Conservative Convention R. M. T. Hunter made a short address in answer to calls. He said between slave and military rule he preferred the own race. He cited the cases of Hayti and Jamaica as results of negro rule, and believed that the radical majority in Congress, if they expected to control the blacks and prevont their excesses, would find themselves wofully mistaken. To give blacks power of govern-

wordly mistaken. It give blacks power of government in Southern States would be the highest crime against nature, and he believed when the North saw the results there would be a reaction which would sweep such governments from the face of America. This generation has suffered and may suffer more, but the State will live and look back to this period as only a dark opisiode. The scene now passing only make mentioner to the States which gave them birth.

The Chairman of the Conservative Convention has appointed Mesers, William C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, John Janney, James Marshall and J. R. Tucker a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and the United States.

The Editors' Convention, representing the conservative press of the State, has endorsed the action of the Conservative Convention.

A convention of the farmers of the State is in session here to hight.

GEORGIA.

Passage of the Debtor's Relief Ordinance in the Meconstruction (convention.

ALLANYA, Dec. 12, 1967,
The Convention this morning passed the Relief Ordinance introduced by R. B. Bullock, of Richmond, which reads as follows:—

Be it ordained, &c., That from and after the passage of this ordinance levies which have been or may be made under execution issues from any court of this State shall be suspended until this Convention shall have taken or refused to take shall action upon matters of relief; and that all sales under execution in violation of this ordinance shall be suil and void and of no effect.

The Supreme Court of Georgia having decided the

the Supreme Court of Georgia having decided the Stay law of the last Legislature to be unconstitutional, this ordinance, which, it is understood, will be enfor set by General Pope, will operate as a bar to all legal action upon private debts until the Convention can act further. The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the rules of order.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Conver

New ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1867.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 12, 1867.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered directing that the Convention proceed at once to organize a civil government for Louisiana. It was faid over and ordered to be printed.

A resolution making the constitution of 1865 the basis of the proposed constitution, and directing the Convention to adjourn subject to the instructions of Congress, was referred.

A resolution making the per diem of the President double that of the members of the Convention at unanimously agreed to.

The Chain to-day decided that the vote of yesterday on the bond question was on the adoption of the report of the select committee only. Mr. Blackburn's ordinance amendment to read "three hundred thousand" instead of "five hundred thousand" again came up, and was adopted by a vote of 55 to 32.

NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire at Honeove Falls A block of buildings in Honorye Falls, in the county, was burned last night. Loss \$8,000; insured for \$4,000. It was owned by Pierce & Briggs, merchants, who lest a portion of their stock. The Masonic fraternity had their hall destroyed, with all its contents.

Fire at Binghamton

Bisonauros, Dec. 12, 1867.
The dwelling of Ausburn Birdsall, in this city, was burned to-day. Mr. Birdsall's official correspondence as member of Congress was lost, but his correspondence as Naval Officer at New York was saved. Some valuable paintings were burned. The loss on the house and formittee is estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$6,000.

Organization of a Grant Club at Bingham-

A Grant club has been formed in this city by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, with General E. F. Jones, President

KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Sale of Cont by the City at Cost Price-Consequent Reduction in the Price of Fuel.

LOUISVILE, Dec. 12, 1867, 10 o'Clock P. M.

The arrival of eleven thousand bushels of coal from clow for the city, which offered it to the public at cost price, has caused a decline of Pittsburg coal from sixty to forty cents per bushel to-day. The extreme cold of to-night, however, the mercury being at nine-teen degrees, will probably cause coal to recover its decline to morrow, and prevent our factories from re-employing their discharged workmen, which they designed to do. All other topics are absorbed in the great anxiety for a speedy supply of fuel.

ALABAMA.

The Union Loyal League Protesting Against the Adoption of the New Radical State Con-

Монтдомику, Dec. 12, 1867. and resolutions adopted by the Montgomery Council of the Union Loyal League denouncing the new constitution, and calling on the colored Leyal Lenguers to aid in defeating it. After declaring that the delegates to the Convention went far beyond the purview of their duties and instructions, framed constitutions distructioning and prescribing a large portion of the law abiding citizens of Alabama, and characterized in every feature by a feedfalt motive of revenge and hatred, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Remeliate That in the content of the Conveil the and

Resolved, That in the emision of the Council the and consultation is an infamous fraud upon the rights of the possole of this State, and will, if ratified, inevitably result in the debasement of the white race and the destruction of the black race.

Resolved, That we cannot consistantly with our obligations as members of the Union Loyal Longue of America, give aid or support in any manner whitever to this necknites scheme to destroy it one full awon the peace, happiness and prospectly for all time to come of the people of the State of Alabama. ness and prosperity for all time to come of the people of the State of Alabama. Resolved, That we as Union republicans and as member of the Montgomery Council of America call on all law

of the Monte-mery Council of America call on all abilding and Union loving eclored men of Alasama to u with us in our efforts to defeat the adoption of this co-tation, which embodies praciples dangerous to cons-tional therities calculated to promote civil war between two races and destructive of all the ends of good

they have failed to make it subservent to their vile political schemes.

The above resolutions are put forth by authority of the League as a true copy of the minutes of the council, and signed by its secretary.

The Aderriver of to morrow will contain a statement, made by the citizens of Autauga county, to the effect that colored loyal lesgues have been spill because of the objectionable features of the constitution framed by the Convention, and because the caucus of the members nominated for State officers are all white, and nearly all of them members of the Convention.

So far as heard from a spill of the leaguers has taken place in Builock, Pike and Barlow counties. The conservatives are organizing cubs throughout the State to defeat the constitution at the coming election, and in certain sections are receiving large accessions of the colored element. In Prativille, Autauga county, on saturday, over fifty colored men joined a conservative cub, untiling with the whites in denouncing the constitution.

club, uniting with the whites in denouncing the constitution.

A call, signed by colored men, for the fermation of a Colored Conservative Club here declares its object shall be—First, the cultivation of a spirit or mutual confidence and good feeling between the two races of the South, without which there can be neither peace, prosperity nor repose to either; second, to support in the approaching election the policy of our own tried neighbors and friends, whose capital furnishes employment and whose roofs shelter us in preference to that inaugurated by strangers and their allies; third, to discourage by all means in our power that war of races which evil councils and gnorance seem to be hastening, and which, once inaugurated, will result in our certain and speedy destruction.

MARYLAND.

Memorial for the Release of Dr. Mudd-Death

Memorial for the Release of Dr. Mudd-Death of Chief Engineer Tipton.

Ballinors, Dec. 12, 1887.

After the adjournment of the Convention of the Physicians of this State yesterday, which Convention was beld in this city, an informal meeting was held and a memorial to the Fresident of the United States was drawn up praying for the release of Dr. Mudd, now hold prisoner at the Dry Tortugas, and a committee of five members of the medical profession was appointed to take such measures as may be necessary to procure the release of Dr. Mudd. The memorial to the President augests that if Dr. Mudd was guilty of any wrong, he has suffered sufficient punishment and stoned for his offence.

Wm. Tipton, late a chief engineer in the United States Navy, died at his residence in this city on Tuesday.

VERMONT.

The Terrible Railroad Accident at Northfield. MONTPELIER, Dec. 12, 1867.

There were not so many killed at the railroad accident at Northfield as reported lassevening. A list which

believed to be correct puts the number of killed at fif-teen in all. The other casualties are over forty in num-ber, many of those very severe. It is feared that others will die, and others will require amputation. An inquest over the bodies will be held at Northfield to-day.

OHIO.

A Railroad Freight Train Precipitated Into

the Sandusky River.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 12, 1997.
The local freight train on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad broke through the bridge over the Sandusky

PENNSYLVANIA.

Scranton Board of Trade. Scrasfox, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Scranton Board of Trade was permanently or-ganized to-day by the adoption of a constitution and bylaws and the election of General E. Phinney, Presi-dent; George Coray, Vice President; Lewis Pughe, Secretary; D. Cone, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors.

A Newspaper Proprietor Convicted of Libel. William Messer, proprietor Convicted of Libel
William Messer, proprietor of the Sunday Mercury
has been convicted of publishing a libel on Colonel W
B. Mann, District Attorney. Sentence was deferred.

NEW JERSEY.

Resignation of Dr. John Machan. President of Princeton College. PRINCETON, Dec. 12, 1867.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College yesterday Dr. John Machan resigned the presidency on account of increasing physical infirmities. He has been connected with the College fifty years as tutor, professor, vice president and president.

CALIFORNIA.

The Recent Storm in the State-Shipping In-

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11, 1867.

The recent storm extended throughout the State, doing considerable damage, washing away bridges and Interrupting stage travel in the interior.

The steamship America, from San Juan del Sur, arrived here to-day.

Arrived, ships Belvidere, from New York; Therea, from Hamburg.

Cleared, ship Granite State, for Cork, with thirty thousand saces of wheat.

Falled, United States ship Cyane, for Panama; Sardis, for It of the State, for New Bedford.

BAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12, 1867.

Arrived, ship Swallow, from Kong Kong.

A Nashville Policeman Indicted for Com-plicity in a Burginry.

Nashville, Dec 12, 1867.

The Grand Jury has found an indictment against J. L. Skiles, an officer of the Metropolitan Police, for complicity in a burgiary. Skiles was one of Truesdale's detectives during the war.

NEW MEXICO.

Organization of the Legislature.

St. Lous, Dec. 12, 1867.

A letter from Santa Fc. New Mexico, says the Legislature of that Territory assembled on the 2d instant, and organized by electing to all the offices of both houses the friends of Colonel (Daves, the republican candidate for Congress. The letter further states that the Legislature stands on joint ballot thirty republicans and nine

CARNIVAL BALL IN AID OF THE DRAMATIC FUND.

Notwithstanding the inciencety of the weather, we had hoped that the carnival ball given at the Assistmy of Music lass night in aid of the Dramatic Fund would have been more largely attended. We are happy to learn that the ball was a pecuniary we are happy to learn that the out was a peculiary success, as a very large number of tickets were cold beforehand. Among those present were only a few in fancy conturnes, and the profession was but thinly represented. The afteir passed of, however, with pleasure and enjoyment to all those who had courage enough to

THE SNOW STORM.

The Streets Blockaded-Travel Impeded-Detention of the Mails-The City Cars and Ferries Running Irregularly.

The first severe snow storm of the season in this soo tion of the country occurred yesterday. By severe it is to be understood one of those poculiar, biting, drifting, flakey northeasters with which that portion of the globe known as the "Island of Manhattan," was wont to be favored in "ye merrie olden tyme." Every intelligent Gothamite is aware of the fact, that within the past month, three or four vain endeavors were made to get up a snow storm, but all of them proved to be nothing but upon us with the dawn of yesterday that it was fully realized that an old fashioned storm was at hand. Those of our citizens who had retired to rest with the moon's deliquescent light struggling through clouds that were almost opaque, awoke in the morning to find a terrible storm raging and the feathery masses piled high up against the doorway, while the whistling wind and crovice as the snow fishes denced against the window panes, and told in unmistakable language that the way to business was acrously impeded with banks of drifted snow, shaped by the wind into huge frozen coulders. To just about one third of the good people of this metropolis this fall of snow came as a blessing crowning their anxious expectancy with bright visions of the tintinabulations of sirings of siver boils and merry sleighing parties; while to the other two-thirds it brought but palpable misery, wee and suffer The skating season, which had just commenced at some of the ponds, was brought to an abrupt close; but the prospect of good sleigh-ing fully recompensed for the disappointment in this quarter, and even little schoolboys shouted with giee, "It snows, it snows!" as the lively imaginings of hotly contested battle fields—to be fought with ammuon of Arctic coldness-loomed up in the distance "It snows! Great heaven, it snows!" exclaimed the poor man also, as he stood shivering and shaking at his door, and the unwelcome truth forced itself upon him that he had neither fire, nor the wherewith to purchase fuel until he had carned it, and every scam, crack and hole in his boots letting in more water than the leather could keep out, and his threadbare coat being but an apology for a covering to keep his great heart warm. WHEN AND HOW THE STORM COMMENCED.

The presacing signs of the atmosphere had been for some time previous pointing indubitably to an imminent storm; but it held up nicely until eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening, at which time it first commenced falling in fine little flakes, not much larger or avant courriers of the multitudinous host that was so soon to follow and pour down upon us so pittlessly and or award courriers of the multitudinous host that was so soon to follow and pour down upon us so pitliessly and incessantly for twenty-four hours. At one o'clock the ground was just barely covered with the fleecy drapery, that like a rich mantle thrown over the shoulders of a mendicant, soon concealed deformiting from the eye, and changed the vista of dirty, dusty atreets and heaps of refuse into a boundless expanse of unsultied whiteness. At two o'clock the wind was blowing lightly from the northeast, the snow at the same time continuing to fall steadily, but gently, and the thermometer standing at thirty-five degrees. The state of the weather remained thus until daylight yesterday morning, when a perceptible change was observable. At eight o'clock the mercury had fallen to soventeen degrees, and before cleven o'clock the wind had increased to a perfect gale. The Snow King ruled with severity throughout the day, and made young and old alike skip rather invely before him, or caused them to hang down their heads in hitter humiliation when advancing toward him. As the day wore on the flakes appeared to grow larger and to come down the seemed as though the storm had gathered new strongth and vigor, for a that time the snow was driven down in bilinding showers, and the storm was ranging furlously, while travel on the various ferries, omnibus lines and city railroads had been greatly interfered with. At alx o'clock last evening the snow has gray and light and, with a cold, driving wind penetrating every nook and corner, bilinded animals and men and made travelling aimost an impossibility.

Most of the ferrybonis made their regular trips dur-

binded animals and men and made travelling almost an impossibility.

On THE RIVERS AND BAY.

Most of the ferrybonis made their regular trips during the day, but a trer dark navigation was somewhat more difficult. Travel was greatly impeded and the tide being very high, it was but with the greatest difficulty that teams could get their heavy loads on board the boats. During the evening the boats were compelled to run cautonsily, blowing their whistles and reducing their speed materially. The fog bells, indidating the slips on either side, were kept miling and every possible precaution was taken to guard against accidents. The waves rolling in from the sea—their "white caps," shouldering and toppling over each other as though eager to catch the white flakes before reaching the darker waters—made the bay and North river very rough, and caused some of the frail ferryboats to roll with an alarming tendency to keel over from "port" to "starboard," to the great consternation of the passengers. The Jersey City boats ran on time during the day, as did also the Fulton, South Brooklyn. Hoboken and Williamsburg boats; but after night set in they only made semi-occasional trips. The Staten Island ferryboats had a hard time of it. The last boat that went to the island left New York at four o'clook. The boat which should have sailed at \$100 o'clock did not leave the slip unit quarier to six, and after making about two-thirds of the distance was obliged to return to the city.

Mr. John A. Sharp, a passenger on the boat, makes the following statement of the content of the start six o'clock did not leave the slip unit quarier to six, and after making about two-thirds of the distance was obliged to return to the city.

the slip until quarter to six, and after making about two-thirds of the distance was obliged to return to the city.

Mr. John A. Sharp, a passenger on the boat, makes the following statement of the following out with us the five o'clock passengers, and making in all about twelve hundred people. When we got away from the slip we discovered that there were no lights on board the boat, the gas being frozen; but why the oil lamps were not hoisted on the staffs fore and at we could not learn. The company should be held amenable to the law for daring to sail their vesses without these lights. A gentleman on board luckity had a candle with him and this he lighted and placed in the ladies' cabin. The pitot also had a lamp to enable him to see his compass, and these were the only lights on board the boat. After proceeding about two-thirds of the way down the bay, with the sea rolling very high, and every piece of timber in the steamor creaking fearfully, our rodder broke, and the pilot then shifted the rudder pin to the other end of the boat and headed for New York. All this time it was as dark as Erabus on board the boat, not a single light being discernible, and every person feeling as though he or she would never see land again. After floating around at the mercy of the waves for a long time, we happity neared the New York shore, but were it not for the passengers who stood out upon the deck in the furious storm we should have been run into by one of the South ferry boats, and many lives would have been lost. We were all safely landed at the wharf of the harbor pelice boat, after two hours spent in trying to read our homes, and returned thanks for our providential escape from a watery grave, and procured lodgings are successivers. Some of the passengers ubsequently held an indignation meeting at which the terry company was centured severely for thas jeopardi

and it is thought that should the storm continue all right more of the reads would be anowed up the morning.

The various city radroads in the morning had but half heir regular number of care running during the day, and those were run with double teams. As the day wore on but few trips were made and these were far between, and many a poor and wears pitgrim was forced to foot it home as best he could against the blinding gusts of driven snow that were blown into his eyes, down his back and up his sleeves. The radiroad companies so large gaugs of men to work to clear the tracks, but their slorts were of ne avail, and before nine elected most of the care had ceased running. The public oblige the city radiroads companies handsomely by patronizing them in fine weather for nine or ten months in every year; but when the public want the radiroad companies to oblige them during the remaining two or three months, when the stormy season sets in there is a different atory to toll. Those who patronize the order of things as they now exist, at least. The storm absted somewhat about half-peat hims, but, owing to the violent wind it was almost impossible to distinct with the driver and causing the teating to all the driver and causing the teating to all the track, and stall the downtown form of the different routes were anxiously gathered throngs of men women and children, such awaiting an opportunity of squeezing into some part of the car-an opportunity, however, mat was granted to but few. Altogether, this was come of the exercise terms than the visited this city for a number of years, and should it not turn to rain, the prespects for a grand sleeping carnival are excellent.

le prospera for a grand snow gronze.

In the menth of January, 1845, New York was visited with a very heavy fall of mow, which interrupted business and did considerable damage. In Becember, 1856, a severe ntormest to from the northeast on Friday Sveslig and continued without abstement until the following Sunday morning, when it cleared off bright and cold, and New Yorkers were irelated to some good sieighing. The other heavy faffs of snow were on November 2, 1862; February 23, 1863; December 19, 1863; January 3, 1864; December 17, 1865; January 3, 1864; December 17, 1869; January 3, 1864; December 17, 1869; January 3, 1867, The earliest record of snow last year was on the night of the 16th of December.

exception of the mail of the half past for P. M., which arrived nearly four hours behind time: a forty minnets past eight P. M. The Central five o'clock and out had at the depot in Jersey City. The eight o'clock Central mail remained in the office. The South road (Washington, Ac.,) have sent a train to New Brunswick) if that was passed a special train was to be sent to Washington. The South mail out was lying at the depot in Jursey City.

The Storm in Brooklyn.
The severe storm which prevailed in Brooklyn yes terday subjected its citizens to the thousand annoyances consequent on such occasions. It was acknowledged by every one to be one of the most disagreeable storms that has visited the city in years, for no matter which was the pedestrian turned the wind seemed to be blowing directly in his face, filling his eyes with snow. It drifted in every hole and corner, and doors were opened and shut quickly to keep out the chilling blasts. It was extremely dangerous as well as disagreeable for those who were compelled to be out for they were in danger of getting broken heads from the falling aim boards which the high winds wrenched off. Awnings were torn in shreds, and high board fouces were levelled to the ground. The majority of the people were compelled to take the middle of the streets, for large wrifts of snow filled the sidewalks, and made the walking very tedious. It was almost impossible to ride in any quarter of the city, for car travel was interrupted. The snow drifted so that it was utterfy impossible to keep the cars on the tracks, and, notwithstanding the company had on double teams, they made but clow progress. Like other people, the car drivers fost their tempers, swore and laid the lash upon the poor horses, as if they were the cause of all the troubs. If Mr. Bergh could only have winessed the cruel treatment to whoth the poor horses were subjected yesterday his faith in man's humanity would have been considerably shaken.

Thousands of people living in the outskirts of the city and doing business in New York had to foot it home last evening, for it was impossible to get standing room on the few cars that found their way to the ferries. Very few ladies were out, and consequently the store-keepers and a very idle day of it. directly in his face, filling his eyes with snow. It

The Storm on Long Island.

The heavy snow which fell and the gale which blew caused the snow to drift so badly that it was not without

its effects upon Long Island. The Long Island brunch railroad which runs to the villags of Hempstead was completely blockaded at an early hour yesterday morning. The remainder of the road, extending east, is not ontirely impeded, but it is so far blockaded that trains are not able to come short of a couple of hours bettind time. Those doing business in the city are compelled to remain home upon the stand or stop in New York York altogetier, as the James slip boat is not running and passengers have to seek conveyance by the Thirty-fourth street forry, taking a greater part of the day to reach their places of business. Business is almost suspended upon Long Island, and the freignting business is at estangstill.

The Storm in Westchester.

The snow led yesterday in many places to the depth of two feet aix inches, rendering the roads utterly impassable and traffic impracticable. On the Harlem and New Haven Rullroads trains were prevented from running from an early hour in the afternoon. Through a most praiseworthy perseverance on the part of a gang of laborers the cars were kept running on the Hariem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad. Notwithstanding the bitterness of the day, a party of targeter were sufficiently hardy to turn out at one of the parks in Melroas.

No more severe storm has been known for years than that which swept the face of the country yesterday. City and country alike felt its power. So effectually was travel impeded that business was on a stand still. Men observed a Sabbath perforce, for during a greater part of the afternoon no one ventured abroad except sending the snow in drifts which lodged in some places several feet deep. The travel to and from New York es light in consequence.

On the Cortlandt street line, which, except at times when the river is blockaded with ice, has always been

On the Cortanut street line, which, except at times when the river is blockaded with ice, has always been marked by great regularity, the pilots acted cautiously in remaining on either side till the alternate boat had reached her stip. Occasionally the snow swept along in such clouds as to become denser than the thickest fog. In the afternoon, at intervals, there was an angry swell that tossed the ferryboate like shells, a most unusual occurrence on this part of the North river. The boats on the Desbrosses street line made regular trips up to elevon o'clock in the forenoon, after which the trips were made at irregular intervals. The Hoboken beats on the Barclay street line were partially suspended from seven o'clock in the forenoon. The Christopher street line was completely closed at this bour. So rough was the storm on the river that the pilots found it difficult to control their boats, and the lights in the cables were frequently extinguished from the violent oscillations. The Pavonia ferry boats made trips every hour. The Communipaw boats plied with nearly the usual regularity.

THE RALAGADS.

All the railroads except the Central were blocked up. On the latter the morning express train reached Easton on time, but the Cincinnati express, due in New York at a quarter before twelve in the forenoon, did not arrive till a quarter past seven in the evening, and then only by the assistance of an additional locomotive. No train on the Erie Railroad arrived at the terminus during the afternoon. The same may be said of the Morris and Essex after four o'clock in the afternoon. The New Jersey Railroad would work fairly but for the Bergen cut, which in such a storm as that yesterday is completely choked. The height to which the snow was piled in this cut varied from four to ten feet. Up to a late hour last night not even a way train had arrived, but no less than four were blocked up within sight of Jersey City. Many of the passengers, in this dilemma, walked to the depot through piles of snow. Gangs of men were employed

and Essex Railread depot, and men were employed in raising them up to a late four.

IN THE CIPIES.

To impart an idea of the intensity of the storm within the cales bordering on New York, it is only necessary to state that all the city railroads were closed in the afternoon. The depot at Jersey City ferry was crowded with passengers in the avening, anxious to get to their nomes in Hudson City, Bergen and numorous points along the horse car and dummy routes. Two large sleighs were sent cut on the Bergen line, but they broke down on the way. About seven o'clock one of the Hoboken cars might be seen sunk in a pile of snow, near the corner of North First street, and the lamp was left burning as if to warn hapless wayfarers of that treacherous guily. The cold had become so intense during the day that the minute flakes were crystallized into the hardness of hail, and such a shower, whirled by a strong blast through the different streets, made it uncomfortable to walk on a track which was already dangerous enough from its slippery condition. On the West Hoboken read the snow was piled to a depth of nine feet in some places, and no vehicle, not even a sleigh, could pass.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the ferryboat Morristown, when on her trip from New York to Hoboken, collided with a schooner, the bowyprit of which penetrated the gestlemen's cabin and tore away several feet of the side. The ferryboat was crowded with passengers, which was construed by the time into a notification that they were entering on the final tringgle. Many got abourd the schooner, and proferred to take their chagoes for a passage thereon than to trust themselves to what they believed a sinking vessel. However, the Morristown was throught safely to the ferry slip, after which she was tied up for rejuirs. The pilots of each boat rest their defence on the density of the storm, which rendered it impossible at micryals to discern any object at the defence on the density of the storm, which rendered it impossible at micryals to discern any obj

THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

yeaterday mornit		****	-	102	in party
Place	Weather.	Wind.	Ther mometer,		
Port Hood	Clear	N.W.	2 helow zer		Zero
Montreal	William Control	SE 440	15	44	
Portland	Cloudy	N.E.			44
Boston	Cloudy	N.W.	2.0	bore	zero
New York	Scowing	N.E.	10	44	
Philadelphia	Snowing	N	19	48	**
Wilmington, Det.	Snow and rate.	N.	22	49	10
Washington	Heavy sicet	F	29		44
Hebmond	Haming	N.	35	18	**
Dawego	Croudy	N	Zett	X 33.13	
Buffalo	Cloudy	E	4 5	elaw	FRE
Pateburg	Snow and elvet	E	27 1	born	zero
DATE STORY OF STREET	Transfer in the	M	900	- 44	100

The Storm at the North.

Pottgarenesis, Dec. 12, 1867. A snow storm has raged here all day with great vio ignce. The wind is blowing a hurricone from the north-east and the cold is intense. The thermometer is an degrees below zero, and at this time, even F. M., the storm has not attated and the snow is drifting heavily.

The mercury fell two degrees below zero thin morning
Owwardo, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1867.
The weather is very cold.

Herrato, Dec. 12, 2867. The weather a colder to day than at the same season in ten years past. The thermometer at seven A. M. marked four degrees below zero, at noon seven, and at seven P. M. was down assum to three and growing colder. The water in the greek is lower than for twenty years past. A strong northeast wind prevailed during the day and blew out of the harbor and up the lake several speech and canal house, all of which are aground and several carewhed over on their sides.

The Sterm as the West.
Chavanaen, Onio, Dec. 12, 1867.
A heavy snow atorm, with wind from the northeast, prevain. All the trains on the Tolede road are abandoned. The Eastern trains are all off time, and the outward bound trains will propably be abandoned. Trains

BANDTORY, Oblo, Dec 12-The severest storm of wind and onew ever known in

this section has been reging for the past twenty hours. The water in the bay has risen five feet, causing much damage to the shipping and warehouses. Many chimneys have been blown down. There are no signs of the shatement of the storm.

The Storm at the South. SCHANTON, Ph., Dec. 12-9 P. M.
The heaviest snow storm known here for some years has just ceased. Fifteen inches of snow have failed in the last twenty-four hours. Both street railways are stopped. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad has been blockaded all day. The Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and Susquehanns trains due at four o'clock are not yet Lackawanns and Bloomsburg trains arrived nearly on

this sesson. The Eric express (rains are reported two to three hours behind time at Grant Bond. A heavy hall and show atom commonced here at twelve o'clock last night and still continues.

time. The thermometer is four degrees above zero,

which is fourteen degrees cold or than any previous day

A heavy portheast storm of nail and snow, and the snow very dry, has been prevailing here since one clock last night.

o clock last night.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterlay]

WASUNOTON, Dec. 12, 1887.

A severe storm of rain and had has prevaited here
slace early this morning, greatly impeding travel.

The city horse cars move with difficulty, and we have
reports here that many of the telegraph lines have been
blown down and the poles shattered. One line between
here and the North has suspended the transmission of
messages in consequence of the storm.

Remsons, Va., Dec. 12, 1867.

A heavy storm, accompanied by half and meet, prevalls here to-night.

The Storm at the East.

Stosmoros, Cone., Dec. 12, 1867.

A terrific snow storm is now prevaiting, and bids fair to-equal any experienced here for a long time. Rail-road travel is somewhat impeded, and if the gale contiques till morning it witi be temperarily stapped Spansoren, Mass. Dao, 12, 1867.
Weather very cold, and snowing rapidly.
Boaros, Den. 12, 1867.
A thick northeast most storm commenced here at three projects. The thermometer is seven degrees above

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MERALD. Indian Depredations-Mall Communications
Libery to Be Cut Off.

Four Burons, Nov. 5, 1967.
On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, the Indians made an raids hee getting so common that we have consect to mind them; they only serve as a pleasant excitement for us in this lonely and uncivilized place. A mail party of the overland mail was driven in last night and party of the overland mail was driven in list light and report hostile indians between here and Fort Bethold (Stephenson), and between there and Pevil's Lake (Fort Totten). Their apparent design is to stop mail com-munication with these forts, Forts Abercrombie and St. Paul, Minn. Indeed, from what I can hear, it does not seem probable that this new mail route will be a success this winter. Still it may succeed if they employ more half-breeds and Englishmen for mail carriers, for the Ragiishmen brag that the Indians will not harm them. It is said that Sitting Bull approached our herd again the eiher night, but, observing sentinels posted, concluded to wait till daylight when he heard the drams at reveille, and thinking that the long roll had sounded he skedaddled. From all appearances we may possibly be in a quasi state of siege, but I honesty do not think that any great alarm need be felt about us.

It is very cold here, the thermometer averaging 15-degrees above zero. Winter appears to have set in and navigation closed. this winter. Still it may succeed if they employ more

Soldiers Surprised and One Man Killed by Indians. Fort Burono, Nov. 7, 1867.

Yesterday afternoop, while a squad of men were returning from cutting wood about three miles below be they were attacked by twenty or thirty Indians, who captured four mules and wounded one man. There is still one man missing. He has probably been killed or taken prisoner. The man who came in was wounded under the right shoulder blade by an arrow, which was extracted without very great difficulty. The wound is not mortal and he will soon be about again. This morning a detachment went out in search of the

The Indians were undoubtedly Sloux, under command of Sitting Bull or one of his chiefs.

The detachment has returned; they found the corpus of the missing man and near it a pool of blood, also evidences of a body having been dragged some distance; whether this was where the body of the soldier had been dragged or where they had carried off the Indian wounded by one of the men is not known.

Since writing the above Left Hand, a friendly Indian, has found the body of the soldier all cut to pieces.

TRIED EDITION, HAD NEWS BY TELEGRAPS FROM WASHINGTON, CANADA, ROCHESTER, LON-DON, TROY, VERMONT, ADBANY, BATAVIA, PHILA-DELPHIA AND OTHER POINTS, BESIDES ALL LOCAL NEWS, THE INQUEST AT BROOKLYN, THR MURDERS IN NEW YORK, THE COURT CALENDARS AND THE BEST MARKET REPORT OF THE AFTER. NOON. ALL FOR TWO CENTS.

CHERRING FACTS FOR THE BILLIOUS.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that tive compaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without distributed forms, can be controlled and cured without the obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacous, remodal and restorative operation of HOSTETER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compets the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. First action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is exciteness, it disappears, if there is such exciteness, it disappears, if the objects of the eyes are tinged with supersitious bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appoints upone, it returns; if the discuston is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the phase it has savined, a circ is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver compaint it may be prevented throughouts life by the regular use, in small quantities of this praistable antidute. These are proven facts and should be seriously pondered—or rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all person—of bilious habit. New York office, 36 Bey street. A. .

THE TRUE CURE. R. R. RESOLVENT CURES serouls, chronic skin, spaniold. Midney, bladder, urinary diseases, gravel, brick dust deposits, and will arrest Bright's disease of the kidneys, wasting away of the Judger by primore the control of the property of th

A.—Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.—
STEINWAY a SONS triumplant, having been awarded the first stand god medal for American strand, Square and Upright Planos, by the unantmous verdies of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly disselfied first in order of merit over all other American exhibitors, and over more than four handred planes entered for computition by marrly all the most combonated manufactures of Europa. Warerooms Nos. 109 and 111 East Fouriescals street, New York.

A Great Snow Storm. Fer comfort get doors and windows fixed with

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS. Effectually exclude cold, wind, snow and dust. Superior to all others and warranted for five years!
For sale at stare, or men sent to all parts of city and country to fix the Stripe.
ROZBUCK BROS., 58 Fulton street, New York.

A Grent Reduction in Prices of Ledies', Misses and Children's Boots and Shees, of all Hylos, at JEFFERS, 1 126 and 1,138 Stoadway. Batchelor's Hair Dye. The Best in the carle, the only perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, loctantane-us. Focusty St Barriay street.

A Clear, Soft, Smooth and Beautiful Skip in e routh of using LARD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, Soid druggless everywhere.

Crisfadore's Hair Dye. The Heat Rver Manchief Among Brandway Benutles are the chief Among Broadway the brief of Fulin street, and \$33 Broadway, under Frescott House, which are ever brilliant with the usest scalesche fashious. ROX'S White Hass, &c., are the most uniquely eigant

George Francis Train. - Educated Suffrage.

National Lettery of Spain.

National Lettery of Spain.

Extraordinary Colobration at Madrid on December 21,

Extraordinary Colobration at Madrid on December 21,

Extraordinary Colobration Capital prize 5 20, 30,

Smaller prize than \$100, One prize in every seven dozen.

Prizes cashed and information (turnshed.

Taylor 5 Co., Benker.

16 Wall street, New York.

Royal Havana Lostory. Prizes Paid in end infernation turnished. The highest rates paid for problemes and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. C.

Royal Havann Lettery.—For Official Draw so for November 18, 1867, see anytier part of the paper, TAYLOR & CO., Benters, 16 Wall street, New York